

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD. NO. 18 PEARL STREET.

Exclusive Morning Service of the United Press.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily and Sunday, one year, \$5.00. Daily and Sunday, six months, \$3.00. Daily and Sunday, three months, \$1.50.

ADVERTISING IN THE CITY. Daily and Sunday, one square per week, \$1.00. Daily and Sunday, one square per month, \$3.00.

TELEPHONES. Business Office, 139. Editorial Department, 139.

Parties desiring THE HERALD served at their homes should call by postal card request, or direct through Telephone No. 139. Where delivery is impossible, please send suitable compensation to the office.

NEW YORK OFFICE. 15 Tribes Building, N. M. Sheffield.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1903.

WEATHER BULLETIN. Wednesday, July 30.—For Lower Michigan—Fair, probably followed by light local showers during the afternoon or night, winds shifting to southwest.

ONE JULY MARKET. Elsewhere is printed a brief summary of the views of the furniture men on the July sales. The showing made is an extremely gratifying one. It has not been anticipated by the more conservative dealers that this year's sales would aggregate in value last year's.

There appears to be an epidemic of forgery in this country. Nearly every day the dishonest machinations of unprincipled tricksters are exposed and the country is regularly shocked by the details. The latest sensation is the gigantic wheat deal of employes and stockholders of the Northern Pacific Elevator company of Minnesota. These audacious swindlers are reported to have got away with over a million and one-half gold dollars and that their rascality is to be winked at by payment of the forged papers uttered by them. If these compromises are made general it won't be long before crime is elevated to the plane of virtue.

TODAY the third month of the world's fair will be ended. The great exposition has lived half the term of its life. If the next three months shall not yield four times the revenues received in the first three the gigantic exposition will be a gigantic financial disappointment. The directors now look to the railroads to swell the attendance. The railroad officials are inclined to concede every reasonable point, but are unwilling to transport passengers to the world's fair grounds at a loss in order to increase the gate receipts.

LET REASON PREVAIL.

One of the advances delegates to the silver congress to be held in Chicago irreverently speaks of President Cleveland as the "old man down at Buzzard's Bay." The measure of respect shown by this delegate for the chief magistrate is a safe criterion by which to gauge the merits of his defense of silver. The calling of names and seditious threats to flood the country with human blood "up to the knees of the horses" are not calculated to inspire lofty respect for the valour utterances of the firebrands. The silver congress will fail to impress itself upon the public mind if its chief stock in trade is to be invective and rickard abuse of those whose views are out of harmony with the objects of the meeting. What the people desire is a calm and dispassionate statement of the reasons why silver should be made superior or equal to gold as a coin metal. Such a statement will command respect. Flamboyant resolutions, inflated oratory and invective personalities will repel and disgust the masses. The so-called enemies of silver exist only in the selfish, greedy imagination of those who have silver to sell or who are deceived by the ridiculous presumption that free coinage means a steady stream of dollars flowing from the treasury into the pockets of everybody. Let us have reason—not madness.

ENGLEY'S SCHEME.

Attorney General Engley of Colorado proposes a bold move to provide Colorado with money. He would have the state most dependencies in which silver billion may be hoarded. The state may receive this billion in trust and upon it issue certificates, redeemable in the bullion itself, which shall be legal tender for everything except private debt. This scheme is perfectly feasible and no doubt legal. It is in practical operation in every city in the country. The beauties of the plan are illustrated in the shops before the doors of which three gilded balls are gracefully suspended. It is the purchase of private business enlarged to meet the demands of a great state. If Colorado has silver to sell, why does it not sell it as a marketable commodity, and with the proceeds pay its debts? Why store it in warehouses as a pledge for the return of money used in payment of wages and in other channels? The security it affords the holder cannot enhance, for the value will be determined by the fluctuations of the market. The certificates will rise and fall with the ebb and flow of the silver market. The mortgage can in no way be superior to the property mortgaged. Then why not sell the property in the first instance and take the money it represents to pay debts? The iron and copper producers of Michigan are compelled to do so. There is no good reason why Colorado should be permitted to go into the pawnshop business that does not apply with equal force to every other state and every other commodity.

REPEAL REVIVIER.

Upon a reference to the authorities, somewhat hastily made, it is apparent that in the absence of express statutory provision to the contrary, an act passed to repeal a repealing act revives the act first repealed. This is a rule of the common law which is not abrogated by the provision of the constitution that "no law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title only, but the act revised or sections amended shall be inserted at length" (N. J. Rev. and App. 23 A. 729). This New Jersey case seems to be a leading one and therefore the decision must be held to apply to all states where the common law rule has not been superseded by statutory enactment. In some states the statute expressly provide that upon the repeal of a repealing act the original act shall be reinstated or both shall fail together. The preponderance of judicial opinion is in support of the proposition that the common law rule governs the acts of congress. In other words if congress repealed a repealing law, the law first repealed is revived and becomes in all respects, without the aid of further legislation, of full force the same as though it had never been repealed. If this weight of opinion is sound it follows that the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law will revive the Bland or Allison act, or so much thereof as the Sherman law repealed. This view is strengthened by the discussion of a substitute for the Sherman act. It is claimed that some bill must be proposed to take the place of the Sherman act, because the Bland or Allison act is quite as unsatisfactory as the first named. When congress convened the subject will be thoroughly discussed and the authorities brought to bear in deciding the question raised in regard to revival.

There appears to be an epidemic of forgery in this country. Nearly every day the dishonest machinations of unprincipled tricksters are exposed and the country is regularly shocked by the details. The latest sensation is the gigantic wheat deal of employes and stockholders of the Northern Pacific Elevator company of Minnesota. These audacious swindlers are reported to have got away with over a million and one-half gold dollars and that their rascality is to be winked at by payment of the forged papers uttered by them. If these compromises are made general it won't be long before crime is elevated to the plane of virtue.

TODAY the third month of the world's fair will be ended. The great exposition has lived half the term of its life. If the next three months shall not yield four times the revenues received in the first three the gigantic exposition will be a gigantic financial disappointment. The directors now look to the railroads to swell the attendance. The railroad officials are inclined to concede every reasonable point, but are unwilling to transport passengers to the world's fair grounds at a loss in order to increase the gate receipts.

MR. OFFLANTY is on his way to this country. His mission is not stated, but he was sent away from Queenstown to the music of bands. Possibly he is coming to the world's fair. There is a superstition abroad in Chicago that persons bearing the prefix "O" to their names are not to be trusted in the vicinity of the stock yards nor to wander unattended through the cow sheds in Jackson Park.

HERMANN, the magician, knows every game played with cards and yet he confesses that a quiescent youth "did him up" for \$100 in a game of "draw." He is probably the most expert card trick manipulator in the world; but he bows in abject humility before the mysteries of inscrutable and seductive "draw."

COMMANDER DICKENS has been made a knight by the King of Spain, for his services to the Duke of Veragua's during the latter's visit to this country. Now it's about time for Euclid to see that something is done for Tom Palmer and Hobart Chatfield Chatfield-Taylor.

EVERY week public confidence shows a decided gain. If congress shall not make a monkey of itself by toying with the tariff, business will recover its normal strength by September.

THERE were less than 10,000 paid admissions to the world's fair yesterday. Upon gates and closed exhibits can never capture the shining silver of the American public.

WAX and rumors of war have been transferred from Siam to Central America. We must have those things to make us appreciate the wealth of our own tranquility.

AFTER a suspension lasting from March 8, the publication of that interesting exchange, The Congressional Record, will be resumed Tuesday, August 4.

DAVE HIX, delivered a speech last week and the newspapers are referring to it as a "revelation out the long forgotten past." Also, and are we so soon forgot?

THERE are still one or two prominent Democrat lawyers who have not been mentioned as the successor to Judge Eastland. Aren't they to have a show?

THERE is a mighty good opening for bookmakers in the race of western banks to close their doors.

RUSSIA SLIPS A COG

Her Tariff on German Articles is a Huge Boomerang.

DID GERMANY SCARE FRANCE?

Kaiser Wilhelm Says That When England Fights a Big Nation She Will Be Whipped.

BERLIN, July 30.—It is generally held here that the tariff war that has been started between Russia and Germany is more likely to cause damage to the former country than the latter. It seems that Russia, in applying her maximum tariff on German products, was mainly influenced by the unfavorable early reports regarding the harvest prospects in Germany. These reports, it is said, led Russia to believe that Germany, desiring Russian grain, etc., would not retaliate for the imposition by Russia of the highest tariff on imported German products. In this belief, however, she was disappointed, as the prompt action of the federal council in raising the German tariff on Russian products 50 per cent shows that Germany is not so dependent upon Russian cereals as the latter country appears to think. Had the early crop reports turned out to have been correct, the situation might have been different. Russia's belief was justifiable in the month of May, but the considerations then taken into account by Russia do not hold now. The condition of the crops, especially wheat and rye, has greatly improved. It is therefore figured that Germany can bide her time until Russia recognizes that whatever injury is done by the war falls mainly upon herself. In connection with this subject, it is worthy of note that Germany's source of grain supply is no longer confined to Russia. There is a decrease in the quantity of grain imported into Germany from Russia.

Why France Accepted. A remarkable change occurred within the past few days in the tone of the German press and public conversation in reference to the Franco-Siamese imbroglio. Germany began to realize that she would be seriously affected in the event of a blockade of the Siamese coast, as next to England she controls the greater part of the trade with Siam. Communications were exchanged with Great Britain, and Germany had decided upon the line of conduct she would pursue should German vessels be interdicted with France's warships in Siamese waters. The newspapers discovered that something more was to be said than was contained in the diatribes published in the Tageblatt and the Cologne Gazette and the Kreuz Zeitung took the lead in outspoken opposition to France. General satisfaction was expressed today when it became known that France would, in view of Siam's concession, withdraw the notification of a blockade.

On the occasion of the emperor's visit to Alsace-Lorraine in September a new flag that is designed to be used in place of the one hitherto belonging to Alsace-Lorraine will be hoisted. The new flag will bear the imperial crown on a silver field, which will be encircled by a white band resting on red and black bands.

Commenting on the question of tax reform in Germany, an organ of the center of Catholic party, says that the party is determined to combat any scheme that will not reduce the imports to the lowest level. It adds that the apparent disposition to the contrary shown in the government circles will be rigorously opposed.

William's Idea of England's Strength.

An interesting comment made by Emperor William prior to his departure from Kiel to the Isle of Wight is reported. According to a memorandum of his majesty's suite, the emperor was going on between high officials and the emperor as to the possible outcome of the French dispute with Siam when his majesty remarked that England was strong enough to assert herself against any European power or against the United States. It is said that he said ever she was brought into conflict with any of these nations the belief in her formidable strength and her reputation as a queen of the seas would burst like a soap bubble.

Arthur Kube of Berlin, who died a short time ago, bequeathed a bequest of francs, amounting to between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 marks, to the city. This money, according to the terms of the bequest, is to be used to found a retreat for aged protestant teachers of both sexes whose pensions are not sufficient to enable them to live in the manner to which they were accustomed during their teaching days.

The Frankfurt Gazette remarks upon the rapidity with which the preparations to meet the extensions necessitated by the army bill are being made. The bill was passed by the Reichstag on July 15. On the sixteenth the officers were graphed ordering an enlargement of the barracks at Frankfurt and on the seventeenth the work was commenced.

NEW DAYLIGHT DAWNED.

It is scarcely two moons since The News noted with satisfaction that the modest effort had been initiated in this town to save erring women, and cited the success of the Emerson home in Grand Rapids by way of encouragement to those who have undertaken what almost always turns out to be a thankless task. It is pleasant to note that a new daylight has just dawned on the Grand Rapids institution at a time when the gloom seemed to be darkest. There has come to that institution a fresh and conspicuous illustration of the fact that woman is susceptible of rescue. Cynical people may be inclined to say that the information in question was brought about only after all that is conducive in the life of sin had been wrung from it, and after age and satiety and a pecuniary competency had left nothing in the mind to be sought. Very true, but the fact remains to live in the fact that it is most necessary to be kept before the mind, which is that the life of shame is life consumed as if it were going and leaves nothing to be desired when the time comes for emergence into something else. They only know the bitterness of the false avenue who have drunk them to the drug. It is a shame to the philanthropy of the world that the weight of its effort is directed to cover only.—Detroit News.

STATE PRESS SENTIMENT.

Uncle Sam can view the specter of war in the east with the possible accompaniment of all Europe, with composure. He can find the world and let them fight out to suit themselves.—Saginaw Courier Herald.

Miners Will Be Paid.

Nearness, Mich., July 30.—General Manager Cole of the Buffalo Mining company left this morning for Wakefield, where he will pay overdue wages to the employes of the Sunday Lake mine. Mr. Cole stated before starting that the Buffalo Mining company will not pay dividends on or before next Wednesday.

TO TALK ON SILVER

The National Silver Convention Will Meet Today.

NO DEMAGOGIC HARANGUES

All Efforts to Create a New Party Will Die an Unusually and Sudden Death.

CHICAGO, July 30.—About 100 delegates to the national silver convention had registered at the headquarters in the Montauk block up to this evening. Fully ten times that number are expected within the next twenty hours. Senator Wolcott of Colorado and Congressman Boen of Minnesota were among the morning arrivals at the Grand Pacific. They tarried long enough, however, only to remove the dust of travel and take dinner and then continued their journey to Washington. In conversation with some of the local silver men who were anxious that he should remain for the convention, Senator Wolcott said that he felt that he could be of more service to the party at the national capital, in view of the fact that the make-up of committees and other important matters would be considered during the coming week. Congressman John H. Reagan of Texas, also arrived at the Grand Pacific this evening. The national executive committee of the people's party has established itself in the same hotel. Only Chairman H. G. Taubeneck, Treasurer Rankin of Terre Haute and George J. Washburne of Massachusetts, chairman of the eastern division of the people's party, have so far put in an appearance; and although these were in consultation for several hours this afternoon no formal caucus will be held until the bulk of the committee arrives tomorrow.

Want No New Party.

It is understood, however, that the populists in the convention will vigorously resist any attempt to form a new party, on the ground that the Omaha platform concedes everything that is demanded by the silverites, and that as a consequence the latter could not do better than to come into the populist fold in a body. The leading silverite already on the ground, moreover, are strongly opposed to any inflammatory or demagogic harangues under the cover of the convention. They want it, they say, to be a sober, calm and deliberative body, and if Governor Waite or any others should undertake to repeat their recent wild utterances they will be speedily called down and sent to the rear.

Notes on Foreign Notables.

Prince Bismarck is determined to never grow bent. When taking his daily walk he carries a stout cudgel across his back, held between his elbows; this helps him to keep himself erect.

Edward Burne-Jones is a pallid faced, dreamy-eyed man of 60 years of age and Welsh extraction, with a silky, straggling mustache and beard, dashed with gray.

Books and Magazines.

The Argenta Forum embraces valuable articles on a wide range of important current topics. Horace White, the eminent financial authority, in "India's Action and the Sherman Law," vividly defines the true significance of the present financial crisis and urges the stoppage of silver purchases as the only effective remedy. Edward O. Leech, formerly director of the mint, discusses "The Doom of Silver" as the "most momentous event in the monetary history of the present century" and agrees with Mr. White in demanding a repeal of the Sherman law.

World's Fair Notes.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Paid admission to the world's fair grounds today, 18,637. The exposure was open to the public under the order of the court, but the attendance was extremely light. The grounds were almost deserted and the visitors in the buildings might easily have been counted.

Many Claims Filed.

LANSING, Mich., July 30.—Thus far nearly two thousand persons have filed claims against the Central Michigan Savings bank and several hundred claims remain to be proved before August 1, when the time within which they can be filed will expire. Receiver Stone will declare his first dividend September 1, at which time he will distribute about \$15,000 among the subscribers. This will approximate 16 per cent.

Hotel Chats.

Electricity will undoubtedly be utilized in running railway trains soon. P. F. Wright of Cleveland in Sweet's last night. Mr. Wright is assistant general manager of the Lake Shore system, and is recognized as one of the best posted railroad men in the country. "I do not expect to see it, however," he continued, "but it is only a question of time. Just what effect this will have upon the railway business it is impossible to predict, but the speed of trains will be increased and the cost of transportation probably decreased. I do not think the limit of speed by means of steam has yet been reached. In fact in a few years it is probable that six miles an hour will be maintained between New York and Chicago. A short time ago it would have been thought impossible to run such a train as the Empire State express, which the New York Central and Lake Shore are running to Chicago. But the train is a gratifying success, and it has been found necessary to increase the number of coaches to the limit. Of course, as the speed of trains increase it becomes more difficult to reduce the time any appreciable amount. An excellent illustration may be found in trotting records. When a Nancy Hanks goes a mile in 2:04 it is remarkably fast, and the time is so close to the two-minute record that it seems as if the latter must be easily achieved, but it means a great deal to knock off those other four seconds, and perhaps the trotter does not live that an accomplisher. When the speed of a railroad train can be maintained at fifty-five miles an hour from New York to Chicago, it seems as if the time when sixty miles can be made is close at hand. The limit of the modern type of locomotive is almost reached, but with heavier rails and better road, the rail engines can be assisted materially, or rather part of the difficulties partially eliminated. New designs and new improvements may result in a locomotive of far greater speed than any yet known. There is no limit to inventive genius, you know." Mr. Wright said he had come home from the north, where he has been for his health.

FATE OF A REPUBLIC

If the Leon Party Win the Nicaraguan Revolution

HONDURAS WILL BE INVADED

General Zavala Has Strongly Fortified Granada and Will Make the Stand of the Revolution.

New York, July 30.—A special from San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, to the Herald says: Reports have reached here that General Zavala has strongly fortified Granada and has organized an army of 4,000 men to defend the city. It is also said that General Zavala has made a proposition to the chiefs of the Leon revolutionists for a settlement of the trouble and the restoration of peace. Details of the battles fought at Managua, where the government forces made their first defense of Managua, and the one at Managua, where the government troops were forced to evacuate the capital, are gradually coming in. General Zavala led the attacking troops on each occasion. A determined resistance was made by the government forces commanded by General Avila. There was desperate fighting at each place. The loss of life was enormous. General Zavala admits that 600 men lost their lives in two engagements, but the lowest estimate placed by impartial observers upon the combined loss of the two armies in the battle of Managua and Managua is from 1,000 to 1,400 lives. Owing to the fact that Policarpo Bonilla participated in these engagements with 700 of his Honduran followers, and this probably gained the victory for the Leon party. It is reported that General Vasquez, dictator of Honduras, will send a large force to aid the Granada party. Vasquez probably fears that the success of the Leon party, with the aid of Bonilla, will be followed by an invasion of Honduras by Nicaraguans to aid Bonilla in his efforts to overthrow the Vasquez party.

Alleged to Be Funny.

Her Father—You wish to marry my daughter. I understand.
Her Adorer—I do, sir.
Her Father (severely)—My wife tells me that you are a fool.
Her Adorer—Well, I suppose I am.—Brooklyn Life.

What the mischief is this?

His Wife—You will have to get your oatmeal in a bowl just this morning, my dear. I haven't been able to get to a china shop since our girl left.—New York Sun.

Susan—Clocks is mighty modest.

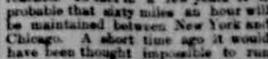
Hiram. They keep their hands over their faces all the time.
Hiram—So they do, Susan, but they don't hide their fingers.—Detroit Free Press.

Client—You tell me to sue the railroad company for \$25,000 damages. Isn't that expensive?

Lawyer—Oh, no, I shall want \$5,000 of it for my fee.—Somerville Journal.

YOU ARE TAKING BIG CHANCES

When you try to beat a man at his own game, but you are not taking any chances when you listen and heed the advice we give you every day in the year in these advertising columns. We do not tell you we have a line of



SUPERIOR SURGEON'S KNIVES

Just for the sake of saying something and giving the newspaper compositor something to do we tell you of our KNIVES FOR PHYSICIANS, because we know that there are in this city

200—PHYSICIANS—200

And there is not a one of them who can do without a knife. "A GOOD WORKMAN IS KNOWN BY HIS CHIPS." So also, in a great measure, you can tell what manner of practitioner your doctor is by the knife he carries. If it is ill-shaped, rusty, dull and ragged edged beware of trusting your precious life to his mercies. If it is bright, sharp, handsome and shapely you may trust him and be sure in your confidence in him as the mere fact of his carrying a good knife shows to a dead moral certainty that he is both a reader and a thinker. He reads about our knives and consequently profits by our experience in cutlery when he purchases one of our SUPERIOR SURGEON'S KNIVES. There is not an article of any value in the cutlery line that we do not carry, from a PUTTY KNIFE clear through the list embracing, PIE KNIVES, POTATO KNIVES, LEMON KNIVES, PALETTE KNIVES, JACK KNIVES, MINING KNIVES, CORN KNIVES, to BUTCHER'S CLEAVERS.

Foster & Stevens

MONROE ST.